DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
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TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 1
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THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864. VOL. I—No. 133.

AUCTION SALES.

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF

IMPORTANT GOODS,

BY

CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1864, COMMENCING at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of Steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

With large consignments ex ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG and other vessels, viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground Prints
17 cases black and white printed Muslins
13 cases Huckaback Towels
11 cases Organdie Muslins
8 bales Army Cloths
7 cases super Hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's Spool Cotton
6 cases finishing Linen Thread
6 bales fancy Shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning Ginghams
3 cases black Lustre
3 cases Confederate Tweeds
3 cases ready made Clothing
2 cases Check and Stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone Buttons
2 bales Barege
2 cases black Satin
2 cases super black Broadcloth
2 cases brown Holland
4 cases Flannel Shirts
2 bales mixed Meltons
1 bale blue and grey Serge
1 bale fancy Flannels
1 case Black Alpacca
1 case Black Orleans
1 case Paper Cambric, assorted colours
1 bale Mottled Alpaccas
1 case Beauregard Tweeds
1 case Southern Cloaking
1 case Black and White Prints
1 case Shirting
1 case Fancy Shawls
1 bale Linos, superior
1 case Mosquito Netting
1 case Ties, Gloves, &c
1 bale super Broad Cloth, assorted colours
1 case Irish Linen
1 case Pant Buttons
1 case Black and White Pins

SHOES, LEATHER, &c.

28 trunks Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes
19 cases Ladies', Gent's and Children's French Bootees, extra
8 cases Army Shoes
7 cases Barton's Bleached and Brown Shoe Thread
4 cases Fr Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Chamois Skins
2 cases Morocco Skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, &c

35 cases Cotton Cards, No. 10s, part Whittemore's best
1 case Wool Cards
2 cases Card Clothing 32x4
2 cases Filleting

STATIONARY.

16 cases Cap, Letter and Note Paper
2 cases Guillott's Steel Pens
3 cases Pen Holders
1 case Pencils and Pens
1 case assorted stationary

BAGGING AND ROPE.

10 bales Gunny Bagging
149 coil Bale Rope

GROCERIES.

238 bags Rio Coffee
50 barrels brown Sugar
60 barrels crushed Sugar
182 kits No. 1 Mackerel
8 casks Chicory
10 boxes Sperm Candles
10 bags black Pepper
10 caddies Young Hyson Tea

HARDWARE, &c

8 tons Hoop Iron
10 kegs Nails, assorted sizes
4 cases Wire
4 cases Gun Caps
12 bags Shot
3 cases Knives, Files and Razors

LIQUORS, &c.

2 quarter casks pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure Martel Brandy
1 quarter pipe pure Pinet, Castillon & Co., Brandy
1 eight pipe pure Otard, Dupuy & Co, Brandy
10 casks Whiskey
52 casks old Rum
100 cases Holland Gin
38 demijohns Holland Gin

DRUGS, &c.

30 cases Liquorice Paste
94 cases Liquorice Sticks
13 casks Alcohol
14 casks Alum
8 casks Epsom Salts,
9 casks Balsam Copavia
9 bbls Tanner's Oil
42 kegs Bi. Carb. Soda
5 bbls Borax
3 cases Quinine
3 cases assorted Drugs
5 bbls Copperas
8 cases Potass Carb.
2 cases Blue Mass
1 case Powd. Ipecac
1 case Iodido Potass and Iodine
2 casks Soda Crystals
2 casks Blue Stone
1 case Phosphorus

july 4-eod-t20.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist. N. C., MURFREESBORO,' June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

ALL white males between the ages of 18 and 45 (whether heretofore exempt from conscription or no,t) and all male free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, will assemble at the following times and places, viz:

Those in Washington county, at Plymouth, on 15th of July.

Those in Martin county, at Williamston, on 20th of July.

Those in Bertie county, at Windsor, on 23rd of July.

Those in Northampton county, at Jackson, on 28th of July.

Those in Hertford county, at Murfreesboro', on 1st of August.

II. County Enrolling Officers and (in their absence) the Commanding Officers of the Regiments of Militia, are charged with the duty of disseminating this order throughout their respective counties, and they will be held to the strictest accountability for the manner in which their duty is executed.

HUGH L. COLE,
(Signed) Capt and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

HD'QRS CHIEF MED. EX. BOARD, 1st CONG. DIST. N. C., June 30, 1864.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Medical Examining Board for the 1st Cong. District of N. C., gives notice that he will be present at the times and places specified in the above order, for the purpose of examining such persons liable to conscription as may present themselves before his Board.

(Signed) HENRY K. COCHRAN,
jul 5-td Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S. & Ch'n Board.

Conservative copy till day.

SEQUESTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens from Carteret, Craven, Jones and Onslow counties, that I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the interest due on Sequestrated Debts:

At Jacksonville, Onslow county, July 13th;
At Goldsboro', Wayne county, July 25th.

C. S. WOOTEN,
jul 5-d6t Receiver.

We are authorized and requested to announce E. F. MORTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons, from Alamance county, in the next Legislature.

june 7-113-d6t&w4t

WILSON AND EDGECOMBE COUNTIES.

WE are authorized to announce Capt. F. G. PITT, of the Confederate Army, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, to represent the people of Wilson and Edgecombe counties in our next Legislature. jul 5-d6t,

---

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEET IRON

At Auction!

ON Thursday, July 15th, in front of our Sales Room, we will sell 200 or more sheets of imported Sheet Iron, 24 and 30 inches wide and 6 feet long, weighing from 12 to 20 lbs. per sheet. This affords farmers and others a rare opportunity to supply themselves with an almost indispensable article for boiling sorghum syrup.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
jul 5-td Auctioneers.

A Runaway Slave.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of Chatham county, N. C., some time since, a negro who calls himself WASHINGTON, and first said he belonged to a Mrs. Williams, of New Hanover, but now says he belongs to a man by the name of Johnson, (a trader) who bought him in Richmond, and that said Johnson lived at Hanover Junction, Va. He is not very dark complected, 5 feet 10 inches high, says he is 26 years old, and will weigh about 160 pounds. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. W. HANKS,
jul 5-3t* Jailor.

WAKE COUNTY.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. ju 17-tde-d&w

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CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, June 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 22.

THE Supreme Court having decided in the case of Walton, that the principals of substitutes *are* liable by law to military duty, all such persons as were bound by any Judge to abide the decision in Walton's case, are required to report immediately to the Enrolling Officers of their respective counties, or they will forfeit their bonds and be arrested and sent to camp.

District Enrolling Officers will hold their Local Officers responsible for a strict execution of this order.

* * * * *

By order of the Commandant.

E. J. HARDIN,
jul 5-1w Adjutant.

Conservative and Fayetteville Observer copy one week.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

WE are requested to announce SIDNEY A. SMITH for the Senate; and Capt. JESSE HINNANT and Major H. J. RYALS, for the House of Commons, to represent the people of Johnston county in the next Legislature of North Carolina. jul 1-134-wed&sat 7t*

FOR SALE!

A RESIDENCE NEAR GREENSBORO, N. C. The house is new, and one of the best in the county, containing eight, large rooms, and all necessary out-houses. The land, 226 *acres*, and produces finely. There are 1000 of the choicest fruit trees on it, selected from the Westbrook Nursery. A rare opportunity is now offered to persons wishing a home or investment.

Address J. H.
july 4 d12t Kittrell's Depot N. C.

HEADQUARTERS, KINSTON, July 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

HEREAFTER, all written communications to persons living below the Confederate lines, will be forwarded, *unsealed*, to the care of the Provost Marshal, Kinston, for examination.

By Order of COL. J. N. WHITFORD.
july 4-d6t J. G. SCHENCK, Adjt.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE

WE are authorized to announce Col. M. K. CRAWFORD as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne county. jul 2-dte.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER FRIDAY 24TH INST., OUR mail train will leave Raleigh at 10 o'clock A. M., returning will arrive at 1 A. M.

P. A. DUNN, Genl. Supt.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, June 22, 1864. june 20-128-d12t

SEQUESTRATED DEBTS.

THE undersigned will attend at the following times and places, to collect the interest on the Sequestrated Debts in his District, viz:

at Hillsboro;	July	14th,	1864.
"Raleigh	"	20 & 21.	"
"Fayetteville	"	27, 28 & 29.	"

G. H. WILDER, Receiver.

Fayetteville *Observer* copy till July 29.
june 27 dtjy 29.

NEW BOOKS

JUST PUBLISHED

BY

EVANS & COGSWELL,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE SPIRIT OF MILITARY INSTITUTIONS.

By Marshal MARMONT. Translated from the latest Paris edition by FRANK SCHALLER, Colonel 22d Regiment Mississippi Infantry. Neatly bound. Price $5. One-third off to the trade.

INFANTRY TACTICS,

For Brigade Division, and Army Corps, by Gen. CASEY, U. S. Army. Pronounced the best work of the kind in the language. Illustrated with 29 Lithographed Plates, and well bound. Price $5, One-third off to the trade.

CHISOLM'S SURGERY,

Being a third edition of this valuable work. Splendidly illustrated, and finely bound. Price $10. One-third off to the trade.

The editions of all of these valuable works are under 2,000 copies, and those in want will do well to send in their orders at once.

ALSO,

GENERAL ORDERS, A. & I. G.'s Office, up to 1st April, 1864. Price $5. One-third off to the trade.

ANDREW'S LIGHT ARTILLERY DRILL.

Splendidly illustrated. Price $4. One-third off to the trade.

Any of these books will be sent free of postage on receipt of the price, in new issue, or the old at the discount.

EVANS & COGSWELL,
july 4 d3t Publishers.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session of this School will begin on Wednesday, the 20th of July, and continue twenty weeks.

Parents, who wish to secure rooms for their daughters, will please inform us immediately, as we cannot provide for a very large number of boarders.

Pupils are requested to bring books, slates, music, &c., and to be present at the opening of the Session. For terms &c., address

E. E. PARHAM,
july 4 d6t* Warrenton N. C.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

Tally-Ho, Granville Co. N. C.

The Fall Session of this School, under the care of T. J. HORNER, assisted by J. H. ROWLAND, commences the 3rd Monday in July. The price of board and tuition is $600 per session. Application for admission should be made in advance. T. J. HORNER.
june 20-124-d18t

Mrs. H. W. Miller. BOARD

By the Day,	$ 25
" Week,	90
" Month,	280
Meals alone,	224

june 16-d1y

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry, JUNE 27TH, 1864.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WAYNE COUNTY, N. C.: By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected I shall endeavor to serve your interest, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision. I am your ob't servant, &c.
133-d6t W. T. FAIRCLOTH.

$2000 N. C. BANK NOTES WANTED.

WE are commissioned to purchase the above amount of Notes on North Carolina Banks. Persons wishing to sell will please call on us. We will pay the highest market price, either in gold or new currency.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants.
june 30-133-2ttas.

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by
july 2-135-dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.

PRINCIPALS:	ASSISTANTS:
Rev. T. N. FAUCETTE,	Miss ANNIE P. SMITH,
Mrs. M. A. FAUCETTE.	Miss LILLIE P. LITLEJOHN.

MISS Mollie E. Waldo, a graduate of Music Vale Seminary, has charge of the Music Department. With such a corps of thoroughly qualified Southern Teachers, we confidently expect a liberal patronage. The fall Session will commence on the 11th of July, and continue twenty weeks. For particulars address

Rev. T. M. FAUCETT,
july 2-135-d6t Oxford N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I WILL attend with the Assessors at my office from the 5th, to the 12th of July, to receive the taxes on quarterly sales, due the 1st July 1864.

An amount equal to one-fifth of the tax on sales will be added, to be paid in Confederate notes of the new issue. RUFUS H. PAGE,
june 23-127-tjy12 Collector 19th District.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. ANDREWS, R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. ANDREWS, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
june 23 127-dtf

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95-d3m

Tax Notice.

I WILL attend my office, at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh on the 1st day of JULY next, for the purpose of collecting Taxes due from Merchants for the year ending 1st July, 1864.
ju 25-129-d5t W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO. VANCE, June 22, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday July 14th, 1864.

Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies. P. A. STAGG.
june 24-128-oaw5t Secretary.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE and for Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Busbee's	Thursday	July	14
Banks'	Friday	"	15
Franklins	Saturday	"	16
Spikes	Monday	"	18
Dunnsville	Tuesday	"	19
Forestville	Wednesday	"	20
Rolesville	Thursday	"	21
Wakefield	Friday	"	22
Hood's	Saturday	"	23
Barney Jones'	Monday	"	25
Lashley's X Roads	Tuesday	"	26
Green Level	Wednesday	"	27
Morrisville	Thursday	"	28
Hayes'	Friday	"	29
Oak Grove	Saturday	"	30
Laws'	Monday	Aug't	1st
Thompson's	Tuesday	"	2
Wiley Lynn's	Wednesday	"	3

The Tax Collectors will also attend and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County Taxes. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.
june 27th 1864 dtf

$300 REWARD.

I WILL PAY the above reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension or confinement in Jail either North Carolina or Virginia, my negro boy HENRY, so that I can get him.—Said boy is 23 years old, was raised in Orange county Virginia, and has been in Richmond for the last four years with Mr. Davis; he is 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark mulatto, complains of rheumatism in both legs and arms, spare made. Said boy left my plantation in Davie county, North Carolina on 19th inst., and may be trying to make his way back to Virginia.
june 27, 1864—d10t. T. N. COOPER.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

I WILL, AS THE AGENT OF THE LATE JOSEPH BLOUNT, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Hillsboro', on Tuesday, the 12th day of July next, that valuable farm, known as the David Hart place, within two miles of Hillsboro', and containing three hundred and sixty-one acres—more than one half of which is in woods. Said farm is in first-rate condition, with fences thoroughly repaired. The house contains eight rooms in good repair, with all necessary out buildings in good condition with the exception of two barns. The farm has on it two excellent Orchards of selected fruit trees, two good meadows, and is abundantly watered.

Terms, twelve months credit, bond with approved security, bearing interest from 1st day of January 1865; the title to be reserved until the purchase money is paid in.

WILLIAM H. STANDIN, Agent.
june 15-120-deod15t

Candidates' Cards.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Craven

AT THE SOLICITATIONS OF MANY friends, I offer myself a candidate for re-election to represent the county of Craven in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability, at all times guarding well your interests. T. H. GASKINS,
june 12-118 dte 1st Lt. Co. B, 67th Rgt. N C T

For the Sheriffalty of Craven.—We are authorized to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven.
may 24-101-dtf.

FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE W. W. BATTS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Wilson county, at the ensuing election.
Joyner's Depot, June 15. 121-tde.

Granville County.

WE are authorized to announce Dr. W. P. YOUNG, of the army of Northern Virginia, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons to represent the people of Granville in our next Legislature. He will support Governor Vance for re-election as Governor for the next term. ju 10-116-tf

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TO THE VOTERS OF CRAVEN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Senate for the next Term of our Legislature. During the past Term, I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, and according to my ability. I thank you for the honor you have heretofore done me, and hope to merit your continued confidence and support.

Your Obt Serv't.
june 14 121-dte NATHAN WHITFORD.

I am Authorised to Announce E. A. Poe, of Caldwell County, as a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Caldwell, Burke and McDowell, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.
june 18 123-d4w.

SHERIFF OF CATAWBA COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce that JONAS CLINE is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Catawba County, in August next. june 27, 1864. dts.

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized to announce WM. J. POPE for Sheriff of Lenoir county, at the election in August. jul 1-134-d6t*

LENOIR COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce W. W. DUNN as a candidate for the House of Commons from Lenoir county at the ensuing election.
jul 1-134-d6t

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the County of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

Greene County.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Greene County:

AT the solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the county of Greene in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability; guarding your interests with unswerving fidelity.

J. T. FREEMAN.
Snow Hill, June 27, 1864. 133-dtc.
Wilmington Journal and State Journal copy.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

PLUMMER W. GREEN, Co. E, 1st N. C. Cavalry, respectfully offers his services to represent the people of Warren county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Election first Thursday in August.
may 11-15-wtde

TO THE VOTERS OF PITT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN: In reponse to the solicitations of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Pitt county. If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JAMES H. FORBES.
july 4, 1864. d6t.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace June 3 110 dte.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Davidson County:—We are permitted to announce Col. C. W. Bradshaw, of the 42d Reg't N. C. Troops, as a suitable candidate to represent the people of Davidson County in the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina. Col. Bradshaw has been a faithful soldier in the field for three years in defence of his country; and will as faithfully represent his country's interests in the Legislature, if the people call him to that position. MANY VOTERS.
june 27, 1864. d26t

To the Soldiers and Voters of Martin County.

HAVING been repeatedly solicited by many friends in and out of the army, I have consented to announce myself as a candidate to represent the county of Martin in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. As to the policy of the country, I will simply state, that I believe the surest way to obtain a permanent and early peace, is for the people at home to support the Administration of the President, and to do all in their power to ameliorate the condition of the soldiers' families. Having, I trust, faithfully served my country in the field for the last three years, I flatter myself that I know something of a soldier's life, and that I feel for him an interest that no one else can feel who has not borne with him his toils and privations. His interest is the interest of our common country. I am a Vance man and am "tooth and toe nail" opposed to Holden. I will simply add, that if elected to the position, it is not my intention to leave the army, and during the time not spent in the Legislative Halls, I will be found, as in duty bound, with my gallant Regiment, sharing with them the fortunes of war. If elected, the interest of both citizens and soldiers shall be served to the best of my ability. If not, I cheerfully abide their decision.

Very Respectfully,
CHAS. W. KNIGHT,
Lieut. Col. 31st N. C. T.
June 9, 1864. 119-d26t

FOR SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J WHITAKER, a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. july 6 23-wtf

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TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. SINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.
ma 19-83-d1w&wtc

From the Conservative.

Treason Stalks Abroad---The Conspiracy Exposed!!

A secret oath-bound Society, of a treasonable character, exists in North Carolina. There can be no doubt of the fact. The proof has been gradually accumulating and is now overwhelming. The names of some of its traitorous leaders are known. Their places of assemblage have been ascertained. Their channels of "communication" have been discovered. And as an evidence alike of the extent to which treason has ventured to promulgate its flagitious doctrines in our midst, and of the positiveness of our knowledge respecting the organization through which it seeks to destroy the Confederacy, we would call the attention of the public to the following *facts* which have been disclosed by the initiated.

1. The organization is known as the H. O. A. Society—the letters standing for the words *Heroes of America.'*

2. Its motto is *Truth, Honor, Fidelity* and *Justice.*

3. The Oath is as follows:

I, A. B., of my own free will and accord, and in the presence of Almighty God, do hereby and hereon most solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will never reveal the secrets of the H. O. A. to any person, except it be to a true and lawful brother Hero. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not confer the degree of the Hero upon any person in the world, except I am authorized by a brother who has power to do so. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not give the secret words of the *Heroes* in any other manner than that which I shall hereafter receive it. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not write, cut, paint, print, or stain on anything moveable or immoveable, whereby the secrets words of the H. O. A. may be made known. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not speak evil of a brother *Hero* before his face or behind his back; but will give him timely notice of all approaching danger, binding myself under a no less penalty than that of having *my head shot through*—so help me God and keep me steadfast in the due performance of the same.

This Oath is preceded by an injunction to read the 24 Chapter of Joshua; and by the questions; 'Are you willing to keep a secret? Are you willing to be qualified to it?' If affirmative answers are given, the candidate is told to 'repeat his name and begin.'

4. The signs are these: *Ordinary Sign:* Two fingers on the mouth. Answer—One finger passed by the eye.

Signs of distress. Right fist closed on the breast and left hand across the mouth.

5. The words of the H. O. A., are: "These are gloomy times." "Yes, but we expect better." "Why do you expect better?" "Because we look for the *cord* of our deliverance."

Also, the words "*Three,*" "*Days,*" "*Duty,*" and "*Washington;*" will be comprehended by the informed.

6 The scriptural allusions refer to the story of Rahab the Harlot, who hung a *scarlet cord* from her house to secure the protection which had been promised by the spies of Joshua, for the assistance afforded them while in Jericho. The idea is to hang out the same or some similar sign to the Yankees, so that they may recognize their friends and afford them protection and relief.

From this exposition of the *secrets* of the association, it must be plain, even to the most confident of its members, that their machinations are understood; while, at the same time, it must serve to convince the unwary of the existence of a most dangerous conspiracy against the Confederacy. We expect to be able to obtain in a short time an accurate list of all the H. O. A., together with its officers, places of meeting, mode of communication, &c; and though we may be induced to spare many who have been unwittingly inveigled into the organization, its ringleaders had better *beware.*

The objects of this association are pre-eminently treasonable. An unsuspecting man is approached, and questioned as to his desire to have his property protected in the event of raids. If the bate takes, he is made to believe that subjugation is inevitable; the story of the Harlot is related to him as indicating a mode of escape from the evils of such a fate; the Oath is then administered, and the objects of the society fully made known to him.

The *Hero* finds to his surprise, perhaps that, in thus attempting by ungenerous and unpatriotic efforts to secure favorable terms for himself and his household—in thus seeking to prosper upon the miseries of his friends and the downfall of his country—he has become the member of an association *devised by the Yankees themselves,* as a covert and cowardly means of effecting the subjugation and slavery of the Southern people. He is placed in as direct antagonism to the authorities and laws of the Confederacy, as if he had taken the Oath to Lincoln, or had enlisted in the northern army. He becomes really a spy, a conspirator, and a traitor, in the fullest meaning of these words—subject to the penalty of death at the hands of the hangman, and with no redemption before him save that afforded by the utter ruin of the land which gave him birth.

In proof of this, it is only necessary to refer to that portion of the oath which binds each member to assist a brother *Hero,* and to "give him timely notice of all approaching danger." The obligation necessitates the harboring of deserters—giving of aid and comfort to Yankee spies—conveying improper information to the enemy—and the performance of any act, however unpatriotic or treasonable, which may be demanded by such as give the sign of distress.

Let no man delude himself, with the reflection, that 'self-preservation is a law of nature.' Such an interpretation would justify the craven in his most abject cowardice—the traitor in his wildest dream of treason—the villian in all that can be conceived of perfidity. The laws of God and man regard all such correspondence plottings, or attempts at making terms with the common enemy, as crimes, deserving a felon's death and a traitor's doom. No subterfuge or sophistry can furnish an escape from the consequences of so deliberate and wicked a conspiracy against liberty and country—from such damning guilt in the climax of a nation's struggle for existence.

Many good but unsuspecting men have been induced to join this association, without duly considering the consequences of their acts, and with no suspicions as to its real object.

To such we would say, in a spirit of kind admonition, set yourselves right before the world, by abandoning your evil associates, and standing up manfully for your country. The *Scarlet Cord* instead of proving a badge of security against the enemy, may serve to invite the depredations of those who, otherwise would have protected you to the last drop of their blood, or to direct the hand of justice in the vindication of her outraged laws. Or if, perchance, the fate of the conquered should be ours, you will find that, in confiding to the plighted faith of the Yankee race, you have but relied upon 'a broken reed or a rope of sand.' Plunder is their one great passion, and neither oaths nor promises would serve as the slightest impediment to its hellish gratification. Among such thieves as they have shown themselves, there only remains honor enough 'to hate the traitor' while they luxuriate in the fruits of the 'treason.' The meanest of God's creatures would surely have an indefeasible right to despise the wretches who had sold their country, and to betray them in return for their heartless perfidy. You need expect nothing from the Yankees, even if successful, but contempt and scorn; while the curses of your own people will cling to your children's children through all time. Remember, too, that the eyes of every true man are upon you, and that act as you may, *detection is inevitable.*

To those who have acted as the agents of the enemy in disseminating this infamous plot among our people—to the high priests of this most disgraceful schism—we would simply say, that instead of securing salvation in a "scarlet cord" they may yet find perdition in a "hempen" one.

THE SECRET, OATH-BOUND, AND TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY FULLY CONFIRMED! THE CONSPIRATORS EXPECTED TO VOTE FOR HOLDEN!!—Since the above was written, we have received the following communication from the Rev. O. Churchhill, of Chatham county, which will fully explain its self. As we have suspected, ever since this treasonable plot was declared to exist, it seems that one of its grand purposes, in this State, is to elect W. W. Holden, Governor.

The order of the "Heroes," it has been ascertained, was imported from Yankeedom, and it was expressly devised and concocted for the purpose of sowing the seeds of disloyalty and treason in the Confederate States, under the specious pretext of affording protection and giving amnesty to those who should become initiated and take the oaths, in the event the Yankee army should get possession of the particular section of country in which they might reside. In this way, no doubt a number of timid and unsuspecting persons, with a view of saving their property, and possibly their lives, in the contingency suggested, have joined the order of "Heroes." But we feel confident, that every honest man who has been entrapped in this most damnable invention of the enemy, now that the object of the organization has been exposed, will at once declare "non-fellowship" with it and expose the whole concern.

We append to the communication of Rev. O. Churchhill, who is an upright man and a minister of the gospel, of the Baptist persuasion, in the county of Chatham, the certificates of Silas Beckwith and Benton Holland, G. H. Holland, J. R. Long, and R. M. Sugg. The certificates are duly sworn to, and as the certifiers are understood to be men of truth and veracity, we presume no one will dare to impeach their testimony. We will have more to say about this secret oath bound conspiracy hereafter:

CHATHAM Co., N. C.

MR. EDITOR—*Sir;*—I wish to state a few facts for the benefit of the public, generally. There is a secret concern in this, and other counties, of our beloved Old State. Its name is 'Heroes of America.' Its objects, or main objects, are protection from the enemy. It has one of the hardest oaths attached to it, that has ever been invented, so as to prevent its subjects from telling the secrets. It also has secret words, and signs, so every member may be recognized; and the manner and way that a person is brought into this concern, are calculated to deceive. They are taken before the person who is to administer the Oath to them; then the Oath man asks the candidate if he can keep a secret? He tells him he thinks he can. Then he says to him there is nothing in this against you either politically or religously, nothing but what is right and proper. Having this assurance, they proceed. I, a poor deluded soul, went into this unholy thing and for a short time thought it was all right, and, during that time, was the cause of some four or five others becoming deluded with myself. But, thank God, my eyes were opened to see what I had done for myself and others. I at once declared non-fellowship with the concern, and I prayed to God to forgive me for doing so vile a thing. And I believe God forgave me for it. Then I told some of my friends my thoughts upon the subject. I am a man that wishes to serve my God and do my duty to my country. I think I am a loyal man, and always have been, and I do not want to be in anything that has a disloyal tendency.

Again, I thought of my brave boy, who was fighting for our independence, and of all that I had done.

It was said too that all those who belonged to this concern were expected to vote for Mr. Holden. I knew that I could not do that, for I have ever been a warm supporter of Z. B. Vance, and expect, if permitted to live to get to the polls, in August next, to vote for him again. I would, as a friend, say to all of those who have been deluded and misled, to come right out of this thing *at once.* Especially do I insist upon all *good* men to come out; and I would say to all of them that have not as yet been brought into this miserable affair, not to accept of any proposition that may be made or offered; for I tell you it is a thing that ought not to exist. Our authorities say it is treason, and I fear it is. So all of you, who are now keeping its secrets, come right out. The oath is not binding, because it is outside of every thing that is reasonable and right. I do not believe that an individual is either morally or legally bound to keep it; for the Oath is wrong in itself. Do as I have done—go to your God and ask forgiveness, then go to the Governor of your State and lay the matter open before him, and ask forgiveness, and you will be pardoned at once, for we have a Governor who tries to do right.

I have said enough for this time. I may come again. So, Mr. Editor, you can publish this if you think it will do. It may be of some advantage to some body. O. CHURCHILL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY, June 29, 1864.

This is to certify that Silas Beckwith appeared before me, one of the acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, and testifies that he was a member of a secret organization in said county—the object of which, he thought, was for no good to the country, and he therefore wishes it distinctly understood, that he is no longer a member of said organization; that he was led into it by bad men; but having left it in disgust, he hopes those in power will pardon him, and he pledges himself as a good and loyal citizen, never to be led astray again. SILAS BECKWITH.

H. COUNCIL, J. P.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY, June 29, 1864.

This is to certify that Benton Holland, G. H. Holland, J. B. Long, and R. M. Sugg, appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, testifying that they belong to a secret organization in said county, but believing it to be wrong, have declared non-fellowship with it, and they wish the public generally to understand that they were misled as to its object, and as good and loyal citizens of their country, they wish it further understood that they will not belong to any such organization, and they pledge their sacred honor as honest men never to engage in anything that has a tendency to injure their country; and they pray that the authorities will pardon them for their mistep; and they promise that they will never hereafter be caught in such an organization again. H. COUNCIL, J. P.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, EDITORS. A. R. GORMAN,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

The Fourth of July.

It was once a day of sacred recollections. Commemorating as it did that grand pledge of fortune, life and sacred honor to the principle of self-government—to the declaration of the right of the people to alter and abolish a form of government which becomes subversive of happiness and prosperity, and to establish a new government, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed." Celebrated through four score years with bonfires and rejoicings, the Fourth of July had come to be considered as the natal day of liberty; and everywhere throughout the wide, wide world, age and youth, men and women, boys and girls, the rich and poor, were taught its glorious associations, and bowed in homage to its holy inspirations. It was left to the hated and detested yankee, to make a day of loathing and of scorn. False to every precept which it taught; faithless to every pledge it recognized; they have desecrated its character and converted it into a derision and by-word.

When history records the infamy of their short comings, as they now are summoned to abide the test, it will require neither invective nor abuse to stain the page—the recital of ignominious treachery, untruth and apostacy, couched in the simplest form of narrative, will startle the world, for the magnitude and deformity of their mean, depraved vice, as concentered and developed in the yankee nation. With what shadow of justice did their fathers invoke the help and protection of Heaven on the cause of the first Revolution, if the people of this Confederacy may not expect it for ours? When the Colonies united against the Government of their King, they were *subjects* revolutionizing against a lawful *sovereign*. Here, they were *sovereignties*—communities—States—whose only connection with the central Government which now wages war on them, was by a compact of their own making—made in their sovereign capacity. A compact which formed a union by treaty. A treaty which relinquished rights and granted limited powers, and which reserved other powers. A compact made on condition, providing for the very event which has come to pass. Whoever will turn to the "Act of Accession to the Union and Ratification of the Federal Constitution" by this constituent convention of the State of New York, will discover that this State entered into the Union by a form of ratification, with conditions precedent, among others, was *this* remarkable power reserved with a clear and distinct emphasis: "The powers of government may be reassumed by the people, whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness." This power of reassumption was never parted with, but by precise, definite and positive language, was retained, as of the domain of the State of New York, to be by her people exercised, without let or hindrance, whensoever in their judgment their happiness might require it. This condition, affixed by the State of New York to her act of ratification, with all the other conditions, declarations and impressions therein set forth, were discussed, and on discussion acceded to and accepted, and were made precedent to her entry into the Federal Union, which followed in the wake of their acceptance. The obligation to Union was only imposed on that State to the extent and along with these accepted conditions.

On the day of her accession, it was no doubted, nor could it thereafter be fairly called in question, that New York had the right to hold by the declarations and conditions specified by her convention, as the terms of her union with the other States. We speak of New York because the conditions of her union are so clearly set forth, and they occur to our mind. The federal union of the States was on the avowed principle of state equality in regard to sovereignty and jurisdiction; and the very fact of admitting New York to the Union with the conditions she prefixed to this act, was the virtual extension of the same conditions to every other State, whenever the happiness or the rights of such State might call for their operation.

Nevertheless, after compelling the South to abandon the Union, by a practise of wrong and insult, this Federal Union now wages war upon us, in defiance of their accepted stipulations, in total disregard of good faith and common honesty, and in breach of that pledge of fidelity and honor which it bound itself by in the first Revolution, and which it professed to renew on each succeeding fourth of July.

We are in receipt of two letters from "Wolf Pitt P. O." in Onslow county, complaining of the delay in receiving the *Confederate* at that office. We understand from them that the mail for Wolf Pitt leaves Wilmington on Friday. If so, then our paper of the Wednesday previous should go by that mail. The *Confederate* leaves here by Wednesday's cars and ought to reach Wilmington, and does, we suppose, the next day, Thursday, in time for Friday's mail. We hope the Postmasters at Goldsboro' and Wilmington will hereafter attend to our paper being forwarded in due course of mail.

The Soldiers Vote.

On Thursday, the 28th day of July—being the Thursday preceding the regular election in the State. We will publish to-morrow, the Ordinances, authorizing the Soldiers to vote for Governor, Members of the Legislature, Sheriffs, &c.

Perjury.

The organ of Mr. Holden, in this city, explicitly charges the following persons with the above crime of perjury, in this language:

In all seriousness, if O. Churchill, Benton Holland, J. B. Long, R. M. Sugg and Silas Beckwith see proper to join a secret order and take horrid oaths which they promise not to divulge, *and then perjure themselves by divulging them*, what is it all to Mr. Holden and his friends?

We are not the defender of these men; but here it is seen with how little regard for feeling or character, men are treated because of the performance by them of an act of duty. We do not not doubt that these were all supporters of Mr. Holden; nor do we doubt that they were seduced into this organization by some shrewd actor, who is yet to be detected. They have done a great wrong, and have made themselves amenable to the law of the land; but they have committed no act of perjury, in exposing and withdrawing from a criminal association; and they ought not to rest content under such a charge. They now owe it to themselves and to their country—now that this harsh and insulting accusation has been made against them, by the authority of Mr. Holden, through the *Progress*—a charge of perjury—to come out and expose all they know about this cowardly and criminal league—to tell who initiated them, and who are the prime leaders—to go before a judge of the Superior court, or before the Government commissioner and make a clean breast. It is believed that this disgraceful and criminal society was started by a person in high office—that it came to him from the yankees—that he has not joined himself, but is as guilty as if he had—and it is of him and of the ring-leaders that the Government wishes to take notice.

Mr. Churchill, Mr. Long, Mr. Beckwith and the Hollands, will not fully have discharged their duty, nor cleared their skirts, until they lay bare the guilty instruments who led them into this association, and until they thoroughly unfold its evil purposes.

And now, the loyal people of North Carolina have imposed upon them the solemn obligation to face this nefarious organization, and crush it; to bring the leaders, who are no less than tories, to punishment; and not to rest satisfied until the ineffable disgrace of it is wiped out. From Greene county to the mountains let the State be purified.

If ever the judiciary of a State were called on, the Judges of North Carolina are now, to do *their* part.

The News.

We are without news to-day from Virginia, either by newspaper or telegraph. A gentleman on the train, however, brings the information, that Grant has withdrawn his army from the south to the north side of the Appomattox—thus abandoning his attack on Petersburg, and looking to another advance on Richmond, designing, it is said, to combine with his land assault also an attack by water—unless the stubborn works at Drewry's Bluff, and our iron-clads, should dispute and prevent his passage, as they are sure to do. We regard this as Grant's dying struggle, in which he will fail, and failing he will find some excuse for retiring from before Richmond, as he has Petersburg.

We understand very heavy artillery firing was heard northward yesterday, significant of an engagement between the two armies. If so, we may hear something of it by telegraph before going to press.

The Petersburg and Weldon Railroad has been ordered to be repaired now, as the Yankee raiders have been pretty well gobbled up. The repairs, it is said can be made in a short time. The wires are working through to Petersburg.

Churches.

We are still beset by the preachers; and the only consolation that we have, is that as long as *they* invest us, we are safe from the devil; for we are very sure that he will have more magnanimity than to fall aboard of a fellow who has already against him two to one—that is, if Milton properly describes him.

If they don't let us alone, we shall call in the "Ladies Relief Association," which can furnish to both of them more useful and profitable occupation.

We have got nothing to do with the "Apostolic succession." The question with us is, which is to succeed—the Devil's imp, Grant, or God's chosen servant, Robert E. Lee—Johnston or Sherman—the Confederacy or Lincoln. On this success, depends life, liberty, hope, honor, ALL, with us.

Peradventure we may still be free from the evil ones that lusteth after our soul. We pray the preachers to continue to have us in their holy and charitable keeping.

Mr. Dawson's Lecture.

The Lecture of Mr. A. A. H. Dawson, last night, in behalf of the wounded soldiers of Kentucky, is spoken of on all hands as an able, eloquent and patriotic effort, fully sustaining the high reputation he brought with him to our city. His fertile fancy, ornate rhetoric and emphatic declamation, combine to make him a most successful speaker. He paid glowing tributes to the character of our North Carolina soldiery, and his appeal in behalf of Kentucky soldiers, and his eulogy of their unselfish patriotism and heroism, struck a responsive chord in the heart of every one of his very large and attentive auditory; and we are happy to know that a more tangible evidence was given of the appreciation of their services by our citizens, in the shape of quite a large contribution.

During Morgan's raid into Kentucky he captured 2,800 prisoners, 3,000 horses, cut the railroads and destroyed a large amount of government property.

The New Firm.

We have heretofore called the public attention to the fact, that Mr. Holden, in anticipation of being elected Governor, has charged Governor Vance with "breaking his contract" with George N. Sanders—thereby recognizing the claim of said Sanders to enormous damages, and committing the State to pay the said claim. So, if Mr. Holden should be elected, Sanders would hold him to this admission, and the State could only escape by repudiation. We have also assured the public, that this claim of Sanders is an imposture and a cheat—that Gov. Vance "did not break any contract with Mr. Sanders"—but that the latter wholly failed to execute his contract. In proof of this, we offer to the public to-day the response of Mr. John White, our Commissioner for the negotiation of the Cotton Bonds, who was in London all the while—knew all about the matter, and who is, we believe, as upright a man as there is in the State:

WARRENTON, N. C., 2nd July, 1864.

COL. D. K. MCRAE, Raleigh:

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 25th ultimo., containing the following questions addressed to me:

"1st. Whether Mr. Sanders did not contract with Gov. Vance to furnish army supplies at Halifax and receive Naval Store bonds in payment; and whether he did not wholly fail to execute this contract?"

"2nd. Be pleased to state whether, after Col. McRae's arrival in Europe, he did not afford every facility to enable Mr. Sanders to execute his contract. Whether he did not wait upon him from March until June, and until it was clearly manifest he was wholly without the credit to execute the contract?"

"3rd. From your knowledge of the facts, did Gov. Vance break his contract with Mr. Sanders, or did Mr. Sanders break his contract with Gov. Vance?"

I will proceed to answer your questions, in the order in which they stand, as briefly and plainly as I can.

Answer to question First:

On the 1st of December, 1862. Mr. G. N. Sanders wrote a leter to Governor Vance, stating that he was prepared from knowledge derived from a recent visit to England and Nova Scotia, to enter into a contract with the State of North Carolina for the supply of Army Stores in large quantities, receiving in payment State scrip for Naval Stores on the terms therein mentioned; and proposing to the Governor, that for such scrip that he would deliver to the agent of Gov. Vance at Halifax, Nova Scotia, coffee, tea, boots, shoes, fixed ammunition and clothing, at Yankee Government prices; also any quantity of Minnie rifles, with bayonets, of the best Belgian make, at $10; also original percussion muskets with bayonets at $7 50 each, and altered percussion muskets at $4.50 a piece, freight and marine insurance from Antwerp to Halifax to be added to these prices; also accoutrements and equipments to correspond to the arms aforesaid, at Yankee Government prices. No time was specified in the letter for the delivery of the articles, but I presume that Mr. Sanders, when he wrote the letter, expected to deliver them in a reasonable time after his proposition should be agreed to by Gov. Vance, and with but little delay, as he must have known that the articles were urgently needed by the State of North Carolina. On the back of the said letter, or on some part of the same paper, there is a writing in these words:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT of N. C.,
Raleigh, December 22nd, 1862.

"The foregoing contract or offer agreed to, and I agree to take for the State of North Carolina on terms named, 2,000 muskets, first class, 400 Enfield rifles with bayonets, 100 Belgian telescopic guns, 500,000 rounds of fixed ammunition to suit.

"Fill up balance of cargo with army shoes and a few bales of woolen cloth.

Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina."

This bill (except the telescopic guns) may be duplicated to the number of ten thousand muskets and two thousand Enfield rifles and ammunition, shoes and cloth in proportion.

Z B. VANCE.

I saw while in England the original letter from Mr. Sanders, and the above writting signed by Governor Vance; and I have now before me copies of both, which I believe to be correct, in a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Sanders in England, which has been, to some extent, distributed in North Carolina. See pages 5, 6, 7 and 8 of that pamphlet. According to the contract, the Naval Store bonds were to be received in payment for the articles, according to the express terms of the contract itself, and as Gov. Vance caused the bonds to be in readiness to be delivered up so soon as the articles should be furnished as Mr. Sanders well knew, and as Mr. Sanders never furnished any of the articles stipulated for, of course the latter wholly failed to perform his contract.

Answer to question Second:

I have every reason to believe from what I heard and saw in England, that after your arrival there, you were anxious for Mr. Sanders to fulfil his contract with Gov. Vance, and that you exerted yourself at various times, from March until June 1863, to enable him to do so, and indeed until you had reason to believe that the contract would not be performed by him.

Answer to question Third:

From my knowledge of the facts acquired by me as State's Agent in England, I am well satisfied that Gov. Vance did not violate the contract, but on the contrary was anxious and willing to carry it into execution, and did every thing in his power to bring about its performance. I am equally well satisfied that the contract was violated by Mr. Sanders.

Yours, very respectfully,
JNO. WHITE.

ATLANTIC AND N. C. R. R.—Messrs. J. D. Whitford, George Green, Jr. H. Bryan and J. C. Washington were elected Directors of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, at the annual meeting in Goldsboro'.

Mr. Whitford was re-elected President, and Mr. Justice Secretary and Treasurer.

LARGE CARGO SALE IN WILMINGTON.—It will be seen by advertisement in this paper, that the large sale of valuable goods by M. Cronly, Auctioneer, has been postponed until the 20th inst. The list comprises many articles of value and hard to be procured.

THE CAMP FOLLOWER.—A publication by Stockton & Co., Augusta. It is full of amusing scenes and humerous incidents, and will serve to while away, not only the tedium of camp when our soldiers are out of line of battle, but at the quiet home.

Volunteers for Home defence, see Order.

GIDEON'S WATER-LAPPERS.

A SERMON,

Preached in Christ Church, Savannah, Friday, the 8th day of April, 1864, by Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia.

JUDGES: CHAP. VII, VV. 1—9.

1. Then Jerubbaal (who is Gideon,) and all the people that were with him, rose up early and pitched beside the well of Harod: so that the hosts of the Midianites were on the north side of them, by the hill of Moreh, in the valley.

2. And the Lord said unto Gideon, The people that are with thee are too many for me to give the Midianites into their hands, lest Israel vaunt themselves against me, saying, Mine own hand saved me.

3. Now, therefore, go to, proclaim in the ears of the people, saying, Who soever is fearful and afraid, let him return, and depart early from Mount Gilead; and there returned of the people twenty and two thousand, and there remained ten thousand.

4. And the Lord said unto Gideon, The people are yet too many; bring them down unto the water, and I will try them for thee there; and it shall be, that of whom I say unto thee, This shall go with thee, the same shall go with thee, and of whomsoever I say unto thee, This shall not go with thee, the same shall not go.

5. So he brought down the people unto the water; and the Lord said unto Gideon, Every one that lappeth of the water with his tongue, as a dog lappeth, him shalt thou set by himself; likewise every one that boweth down upon his knees to drink.

6. And the number of them that lapped, putting their hands to their mouth, were three hundred men; but all the rest of the people bowed down upon their knees to drink water.

7. And the Lord said unto Gideon, By the three hundred men that lapped will I save you, and deliver the Midianites into thine hands; and let all the other people go every man unto his place.

8. So the people took victuals in their hand, and their trumpets; and he sent all the rest of Israel, every man unto his tent, and retained those three hundred men. And the host of Midian was beneath him in the valley.

The fourth campaign of our struggle for deliverance from the usurping tyranny of the United States is about to open upon a scale of grandeur equal to any which has preceeded it. Foreseeing the fierceness of this last great effort of the nearly exhausted power, our Congress has called upon us to meet it, not only in the spirit of united and determined resistance but with humiliation before God and earnest prayer for his help and guidance. We have so often seen the gathering fury of our enemies dispersed by God in answer to our humble prayer—scattered and rolled back in blood and confusion—that we come to-day boldly to the throne of Grace firmly believing that our prayers, and supplications, if offered with pure hearts and clean lips, will return to us laden with blessings from the Lord of Hosts the God of the armies of Israel.

Upon such a critical occasion, it becomes us to prelude our solemn fast, and the observations which arise naturally out of it, with a song of thanksgiving for the favors which have crowned us in the past, and for the position which we yet maintain in the face of our enemies and of the world. "It is of God's mercies that we have not been consumed," for we have assuredly had everything against us—numbers overwhelming, hate bitter and cruel, resources without stint, the command by our enemies of the ocean and the rivers, the ear of the world shut to us, the curse put upon us of slavery and barbarism. With all these things have we been contending for three weary years, through storm and sunshine, in cold and hunger and nakedness, creating as we fought, weeping while we labored, reaping courage and endurance from the fields sown with the blood of our children, and yet through the mercy of God we stand this day unconquered and defiant, looking to final success with as full assurance, as upon the day when we threw down the gauntlet under the walls of the ocean girdled Sumter.—Army after army has been hurled back from its desperate advances, as the iron bound coast hurls back the waves broken into foam, which rollled up so fiercely and ominously to the assault. General after General has met his doom at our hands, not in bloody graves, but in discomfiture and disgrace, and they have passed in gloomy procession, discrowned and unwreathed, from off the stage of action.—Alas! that one of Southern birth should have led that band of smitten heroes, and that the laurels of the great Captain of two wars should have been withered in such a cause! Just retribution! that the hand which lifted itself against its mother, should have lost its cunning as it struck the blow.

Such is our cause for thanksgiving, when considered in a general manner and in its relation to the past. But we shall find it very much augmented, if instead of gazing gloomily into the future, we should look calmly around us at the perplexed scene amid which we stand. Our great business undoubtedly is, "not to trouble ourselves about what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand." It is unbecoming a christian people to be throwing crude fears and murmurings into the face of God, when we should rather be praising and blessing His holy name for his great goodness and loving kindness towards us. It may be well that our enemies should despise our strength and undervalue our resources, so that when the truth bursts upon them, the reaction may be more overwhelming, but it is not well that we should underrate our own condition and be despondent when there is no legitimate occasion for it. We must not permit the serpents which are to crush us and our children to creep out of our own altars.

If we recall the brief history of our Government, we shall perceive that, with the exception of Louisiana, the enemy has made no conquests of moment in any of the seven States which composed the original Confederacy. After three years of gigantic warfare our foes have succeeded in planting their bostile footsteps only upon the shores and coasts of the State which first defied them. The ocean line of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Texas, and the river line of the Mississippi and Tennessee, just where their unopposed navies could reach, comprise all their conquest, and these gained at immense expense, held within the narrowest limits and by a most precarious tenure. For two years have they fitted out armament after armament, provided with everything which mechanical ingenuity could devise and a limitless issue of paper money could purchase, and they have not advanced one foot within our territories. They tried to advance at Charleston and were whipped at Secessionville. They attempted it from Port Royal and were whipped at Pocotaligo. In that direction they stand precisely where Dupont left them in November, sixty-one. Again they were bold to move inward from Jacksonville and were shamefully defeated at Ocean pond. They made a like effort from Pascagoula and were forced to beat a hasty retreat to their vessels. Their last grand advance from Vicksburg has ended, like all the rest, in discomfiture and disaster. All they have really gained in three years of the war, has been gained in Virginia, Tennesse and Arkansas; States which joined their fortunes with the Confederacy only after the war had commenced. Up to this moment, therefore, the armies of the United States have been only regaining territory which they lost since the struggle began in the harbor of Charleston! This is worthy of notice and teaches us how idle is any idea of subjugation. Our remaining territory is, at least, three times the area of France, and nearly one half the area of that overshadowing power, Russia in Europe. Was that Empire in any real danger when Napoleon, with the greatest army of modern times, had reached and captured its ancient capital? In none at all! His own danger it was that began when he obtained that apparently grand position! With a distant base, almost interminable space stretching away around him, in the midst of an intensely hostile people, with cavalry swarming upon his lines of communication, his defeat was certain even before the cold descended upon his armies. And will not this be the position of every army attempting to advance within our borders, if we are only true to ourselves? Was France in any danger of subjugation when Malborough and Eugene broke through her frontier fortresses, and the bloody battles of Oudemarde and Malplaquet had consigned to dust her best and most veteran warriors? Or should we consider that Empire in any serious peril now, if England was to ravage her coasts and take possession of her harbors? During the greater part of the wars of Napoleon, France was under as strict blockade as we are now. Why then should we croak and tremble because of a few temporary reverses, which can give our enemies no permanent possession of the country and which must be maintained, if maintained at all, at a cost past all calculation.

TO BE CONTINUED.

For the Confederate.

Messrs. Editors: In selecting a Chief Magistrate for our good old State, we always manifest a deep interest; but at a time like this, when our country is convulsed from one end to the other by a great and desolating war, when our enemies are pressing us sorely on every hand, and when traitors and demagogues are doing all they can to divide and distract our people and to bring reproach and disgrace on our beloved State, it more than ever becomes us to rally around our patriotic standard-bearers, and exert our best energies in behalf of our glorious cause, by sustaining none but good and true men for offices of public honor and responsibility.

In the person of Z. B. Vance we have a great champion of popular rights, a worthy representative of our early ancestors, a true and unflinching patriot, a tried and faithful public servant, and a man whose past services are a sure guarantee that he is the right man to fill the Chief Executive office of our State. Let us then rally to his support and never relax our efforts until he is again elected to that high and honorable position.

There is no doubt, Messrs. Editors, but that the greatest possible efforts are now being made, and will continue to be made, to defeat our worthy Governor. The State no doubt will be flooded with all manner of secret circulars and misrepresentations, calculated to influence the people against him; and every means will be resorted to to carry the State for his opponent. Let us then be up and doing, and in the language of the immortal Clay, "let us arouse from our lethargy shake off the dew-drops that glitter on our garments, and march again to battle and to victory."

These thoughts have not suggested themselves from any fear that Gov. Vance will be defeated, for I have no idea of such a result. I can never believe that the intelligence and patriotism of the old North State can sink to such humiliation and degradation; yet I desire that we should give him such a vote and such a majority as will forever silence his competitor and all his sympathisers. Indeed, Messrs. Editors, we have everything to encourage us, for Vance stock is continually going up. Wherever Vance goes he carries the masses with him; every speech he makes adds to his strength and weakens his competitor. The bold and fearless manner by which he handles him and reputes all of his abuse and misrepresentation has a tremendous effect upon the minds of his hearers and increases his own prospects greatly. The seventh Congressional district which Mr. Holden and his friends claim on account of its voting for Gen. J. M. Leach for Congress, will, I have no doubt, give Vance a large majority in August; and I am well satisfied, if General Leach votes at all, that he will vote for Vance. The glorious results achieved by our gallant army during this campaign, has had a most magnificent effect in inspiring the people with new courage and higher hopes and adds no little to the prospects of our Governor and the down fall of his enemies. CONSERVATIVE.

A citizen of Augusta has commenced the manufacture of ice by machinery, invented by Mr. Carric, of France.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

IN FIELD, NEAR RUFUS' STATION, July 4th.—In order to counteract a flank movement made in force by the enemy, our army commenced to withdraw from the neighborhood of Marietta night before last. The movement was conducted successfully, by the many characteristics of Gen. Johnston. Gen. Hardee's corps, though in some places not more than forty or fifty yards from the enemy's lines, did not begin to move until just before day-light yesterday, and was conducted so quietly that the enemy was not aware of it until the evacuation was complete. Not a gun was fired along the line during the night, except from Kennesaw mountain.

About sunrise they halted on Kennesaw; an hour or two later they advanced, leaving Marietta to the left, and passed near Military Institute, when our cavalry commenced skirmishing. A brigade of the enemy this morning attacked said force, of only one hundred dismounted cavalry, and they were compelled to retire. We captured thirty heavy rifles, and a few prisoners and horses.

The enemy have been feeling for our position to-day. Considerable skirmishing; the worst along French's front.

From Mississippi.

MOBILE, July 4.—A special dispatch to the *Register* and *Advertiser* from Macon, Miss., says Gov. Clark to-day issued a proclamation, calling out every able bodied man in the State, to repel invasion; to rendezvous at Brandon and West Point.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MARIETTA, July 4.—The force of the enemy from Vicksburg are in the vicinity of Clanton to-day, and our forces under Wirt Adams are fighting them. Another column is said to be moving simultaneously from Natchez.

From the North.

ATLANTA, July 4.—The *Appeal* has received the Nashville *Union* of the 29th. The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 1st, says Secretary Chase has resigned and Lincoln has sent to the Senate the nomination of David Todd of Ohio, as Secretary of the Treasury.

Gold in New York on the 30th, 250.

A bill is before the yankee Congress, providing for calling out national forces, with a stipulation that the draft is not to be for less than one year nor more than three years; repealing commutation clause in enrollment, and taxing incomes to provide for the bounties.

The news from Grant's army is unimportant. Burnside reviewed his negro troops near Petersburg.

The Louisiana State Archives are reported to be found buried near Baton Rouge, and are partly taken to New Orleans.

The prospect that peace on the Danish question is as remote as ever, made some excitement. The English and French ministers are trying to effect reconciliation.

Commodore Semmes publishes in the *Times*, a justification of his destruction of prizes—the British Government having refused to admit them into their ports for adjudication.

Liverpool dates to the 16th, say that the steamer *Alabama* reached Cherbourg, on the 11th and landed the crews of the two captured vessels. She would be permitted to make extensive repairs.

The London Daily *News* believes that the plot to overthrow the Palmerston ministry has broken down and been abandoned.

PRIVATE SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND.—The following is an extract of a letter from a clergyman of the Church of England, recently received in Charleston:

——RECTORY, June 2d, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—I can hardly tell you with how much interest I have continually read the accounts which reach us through the newspapers of the dreadful war in which your country is engaged. It is an awful thing to have to defend your homes against such powerful and wicked invaders. The high spirit and the great mental qualities which your countrymen are displaying in this awful defence are worthy of all admiration and have raised the Confederates to a rank among nations which makes praise impertinent.—Whether you succeed or fail, you have shown yourselves, at all events, to have all the qualities of a truly great people. While your wicked enemies and assailers, on the other hand, whether they meet their just doom, or are permitted by any Allwise Providence to rage rampant for a time in shameful victory, have equally proved themselves degenerated from the English name. They are clearly not English in their principles or ideas in any way; but Yankees, a name of scorn which they fully deserve, and their national melody is truly appropriate to such a set of hyenas as they are.

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

Yadkinville,	Friday,	July 8th.
Trap Hill,	Saturday,	" 9th.
Dobson,	Monday,	" 11th.
Danbury,	Tuesday,	" 12th.
Wentworth,	Thursday,	" 14th.

Friends will please provide a conveyance from place to place.

Western papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

VOLUNTEERS

FOR the defence of the city, are ordered to meet at CAPITOL SQUARE this evening at 6 o'clock, to procure arms and accoutrement.

By order of CAPT. GWINN.

july 6.

Louisburg Female College.

LOUISBURG, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 11th of July, 1864.

Expenses (per session of twenty weeks:) Tuition $60, $50, $40 and $30, according to the class. Music on Piano or Guitar $50. Vocal music $50. Drawing or Painting $30. Latin, Greek and French each $20. Use of instrument $5. Washing extra.

Board $10 per month of 4 weeks in provisions at prices before the war. No money can be received for board, as it is impossible at this season to obtain supplies in the surrounding country.

Each young lady must furnish 1 pair of sheets, 1 pair of blankets, 1 plate, a knife and fork and a goblet or tumbler. Payments in advance. Address, JAMES SOUTHGATE,

july 6-d6t President.

For Sale.

ONE FINE CAVALRY HORSE, in good order. He can be seen and particulars learned by applying to me at Raleigh, N. C.

jul 5-dtf C. J. IREDELL.